RUNNING FOR THE KENNER.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE DUKE. 6. L. LORILLARD TAKES ONE MORE OF THE GREAT PRIZES OF THE YEAR-BRAMBLE RUNS SECOND AS USUAL-PURSES WON BY DAN SPARLING AND RHADAMANTHUS.

TFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 13 .- George L. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta won the Kenner Stakes to-day, maintaining his rank at the head of American threeyear-olds. Dwyer Brothers' Bramble obtained second place, as usual, but only after a most stubborn contest ith Pierre Lorillard's Spartan. Great interest was felt in this race, not only because of the amount at stake, but also because of the excellence of the three colts engaged in it. Brambie has shown such speed and resolution in purse races, and has always pressed the Duke se hard in the struggles for the big stakes, that not a few turfmen thought it by no means improbable that he would snatch the laurels from G. L. Lorillard's colt to-day. Spartan had fewer opeful partisans, but Pierre Loridard and some of his friends backed the colt sufficiently to make him second choice in many pools. The race was a brilliant one although everything indicated that the victor could have left the others farther behind if necessary. It confirmed the general belief that the Duke of Magenta is the greatest of racers of his age in this country, and that Bramble ranks next.

The sun's rays were hotto-day, but far from being intolerable, and the racing well rewarded the multitude of people who went to the track. The beiting was uncommonly heavy. With a surface, the track retained beneath some mois-ture from the recent rains and was not fast. The association has introduced the system of putting on a bulletin before each race the names of the lockeys. This has been long desired both by the betting men

and the general public.

P. Lorillard's colt Cedric, G. L. Lorillard's filly Annie Augusto, Puryear & Co.'s colt Dan Sparling, Snediker's filly Preciosa, and Nelson & Co.'s gelding Kingston ran in the first race of three-quarters of a mile for maiden two-year-olds for a purse of \$300. The youngsters carried the regular weights. Cedric brought \$200 in the pools to \$90 for Sparing, \$30 each for Preciosa and Arule Augusts, and \$15 for Kingston. Annie Augusta and Dau Sparing were in the front rank when the flag fell, but Barrett on Cedric urged his black colt to take the leading place, and was first by a length and a half on entering the main track. Preclose had gone up to the second position, and Dan Sparling was third and moving easily. Cedric was still in advance when the home-stretch was reached, but seemed to have jost heart, and Barrett soon began whipping him. Dan Sparling was pressing the favorite, and enined on him at every strike. Evans had no need to lash Dan, for he was beating Cedric without the whip. All Barrett's efforts could not prevent Evans from passing him, and Dan Sparling won by a length in 1:1914; Cedric second, Annie Augusta a close third, Preciosa fourth, and Kingston last. Mutual pool tickets on Dan Sparling paid \$15 30 each. Dan was the piggest colt in the race, and his running showed that he was the best, though he is inferior to such fine two-year-olds as Uncas, Harold and Idler.

The best of the Eastern three-year-olds, and probably the best in any part of the country-Duke of Magenta, Brambie and Sparian—started for the Kenner Stakes, \$100 cutrance, balf forfeit, with \$1,500 added; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; distance two miles. There were fifty-three nominations, and the total amount run for was \$4,300. The reason that only three started for so rich a prize was that those three were so certainly superior to any of the other thoroughbreds, that owners did not wish to lose \$100 by putting a racer in a hopeless contest, when they need only pay \$50 forfeit if they did not start their borses. Duke of Magenta has won every race he has run in this year the Jersey Derby, and has captured the largest stakes for three-year-olds--the Preakness, Withers, Belmont, Travers and Sequel. Spartan won the Jersey Dorby when the Duke was out of condition, defeated Bramble in a match race for \$5,000 at Long Branch, and both as a two-year old and three-year-old has shown excellent racing qualities has won a number of purse races in splendid style, and ran second for the Withers, Belmont and Travers. Duke of Magenta was a great favorite, selling at two to one over both the others together. Sparta and Bramble alternated as second choice, but Spartan prought the more money in most of the pools. Hughes

The race was a magnificent-one, and the run up the home-stretch thrilled all who saw it. After a longer delay than usual the three noble colts came on the track, all looking in perfect condition. The Duke carried his bead proudly, and stepped with an air of con-scious superiority. He seemed to feel fully the dignity of his position as king of the three-year-olds and the probable successor to Parole as champion of the turf of this country. The flag fell as soon as the three were in line. Bramble was on the inside, Sperian in the middle, and Duke of Magenta on the outside. Bramble was the leader for a few rods, and then Spartan sped to the front and Bramble dropped to the rear, saving his speed and vigor. At the first quarter-post Spartan was leading by two lengths, and the Dake of Magenta was two lengths before Bramble. In the second quar- Stater and Main-sts. Two men knocked down tor Hayward checked Spartan in order to reserve his a quarter length in advance, Spartan second and Bramble a close third. Much shouting and applause attended the Duke's progress to the first place. In the third quarter Bramble took the second position from Spartan. At the end of that quarter the Duke's lead was one and one half lengths. This was lessened by Bramble in the fourthquarter, but in passing the grand stand the first time the Duke improved his pace and was again one and one half lengths in advance. Spartan had fallen back and was four lengths behind Bramble. The first mile was run in 1:50%. In the first quarter of the final mile the Duke extended his advantage greatly, and opened such a gap that it seemed hardly possible for the others to approach him. At the end of that quarter he was eight engths before Bramble, the latter being one length ahead of Spartau. In the second quarter both Bramble and Spartan cut down the Duke's lead, and at the half mile post the Duke had only three lengths the best of it, Spartan being still one length behind Bramble. Spartan wrested the second place from Bram bled in the third quarter, and on reaching home-stretch he was a half length before Bramble, the Duke leading by a length. With breathless eagerness every speciator watched the run to the goa Hayward had to use his whip on Spartan, as Bramble was gaining on him. But neither could endanger the great Duke's success. The favorite was moving at a great pace, but he was far from being exhausted, and had his triumph aiready secure. His antagonists were staunch and swift and of high repute, but they were not equal to the superb son of Lexington and Magenta. tuke of Magenta won by two lengths in 3:411e. Bram ble and Spartan strove nobly for second money, and the contest between them was very exciting. Bramble, by the hardest of hard work, crossed the line a head before Spartan. Frequent cheering and applause had greeted every change in the position of the three horses. The rider of the Duke appeared to be urging his horse labori-qualy when the last half infle was reached, and some who saw this cried that the Duke was beaten. But they were far astray. The urging was much more in appear

were far astray. The urging was much more in appearance than reality. All the racors, and especially the Duke, were cheered heartily when they came back to the judges' stand after the race. Mutual pool tickets paid \$6.20 cach.

No nouse here was thought to be swift enough to compete with Parole in the third race of a mile and a half for a purse of \$500 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds. It was hoped that this race would bring out Harkaway, as many western trea had talked of him as a rival to the champion. But Harkaway did not appear, and Perole and a wask-over. After allowing him to canter for a mile, Barrett sent Parole along, and he ran the final half mile in tine style, coming in at top speed, and being appinded loudly for the exhibition.

and a walk-over. After anowing into the canor for a mile, Barrett sent Parois along, and he ran the final half mile in fine style, coming in at top speed, and being applicated loudy for the exhibition.

In the selling race of a mile and an eighth six ran. Dwyer Brothers' horse Rhadsmanthus (6 years, 114 pennde), Burch's horse Governor Hampton (4 years, 110 pounds), Burch's horse Governor Hampton (4 years, 110 pounds), Burch's horse Governor Hampton (4 years, 110 pounds), Barry's ho.se Kennesaw (4 years, 103 pounds), Peine's gelding Kilburn (ared, 106 pounds) and Neison & Co.'s mare Lady Salvers (4 years, 103 pounds). Peine's gelding Kilburn (ared, 106 pounds) and Neison & Co.'s mare Lady Salvers (4 years, 103 pounds). Rhadamanthus was the favorite and Kennesaw econd choice. The finish was one of the finest of the year. Dan K. and Lady Salyers were slightly in front when the word was given. Kilburn then dashed forward to the first position, and showed the way up to the last quarter with Kennesaw and Dan K. pressing him closely. Rhadamanthus was kept in the rear by Hayward, who brought him up with a grand rosh in the last eighth of a mile. Kenesaw led into the home-stretch, Kilburn having dropped back. Dan K. was only three-quarters of a length behind and Lady Salyers was coming no rapidly. The contest between Kannesaw, Dan K. and Rhadamanthus was very sharp. If Kennesaw had been skilfully handled he could not have lost. Hayward, by the most adroit management of the old black horse brought Rhaliamanthus and not have lost. Hayward, by the most adroit management of the old black horse brought Rhaliamanthus had former Kannesaw has the same and Governor Rampton sixth. The time was 2003-a Rhadamanthus was entered to be sold for \$1,000, but the bids for him ran up to \$1,460, his owners getting him at that price. Their horse's victory, therefore, conthem \$160 meers has the amount of the price. Memory One was the amount of the price. The following extra races have been arranged for to morrow: One mile for a purse of \$300

value, except selling races, to carry five pounds extra; horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year, allowed ten pounds. Three-quarters of a mile for a purse of \$300, entrance free, with selling allowances, and horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year, allowed seven pounds additional. Handicap hardle race for a purse of \$350, \$50 going to the second horse; one mile and a quarter over five hurdes.

dies.

Pools have been sold for these races as follows:
First race-Virginius, \$125; Zoo Zoo, \$30; Joe, Loiterer and Lucifer, \$15 each.
Second race-Danichef, \$205; Belle, \$155; Kenney,
\$40; Saylock, \$20; Hattie F., \$10; Guy, \$10; Henry Owens, \$5.

Third race—Jackserew and Egypt, \$25 each; Lady Darcy, Ambush, Eugene N. Robinson, \$20 each; Ferida, \$18; Queenstown, \$15; Fusikade, \$11; Kifle, Saliy Watson filly, and Snewden, \$10 each;
Fourth race—Waller, \$200; Kelso, \$75; Dalgasian, \$35; Derby, \$30; Gallagher, \$20; Passion, \$6; Wild Oats, \$5.

THREE MURDERS.

THROWN FROM A HIGH WALL.

PATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO LABORERS OVER THE POSSESSION OF A STONE-MICHAEL CURLEY PUSHED OVER A WALL BY JOHN O'NEILL AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

A quarrel between two laborers on the Riverside Drive, at West One-hundred-and-twelfthst., early yesterday morning, had a sudden and tragic ending. A large force of men is employed by Contractor Decker in grading the drive. Nearly forty men were at work at 7:30 a m. yesterday, near the place where the new road intersects One hundred-and-twelfth-st. At this point the roadway is from thirty to forty feet higher than the surrounding ground, and workmen were engaged in building a stone wall on each side to support the road-bed. The stone was hauled from a neighboring quarry and laid where the workmen could use it. It was the custom of each man to select and mark certain stones for their own use.

While they were at work yesterday m a truck-load of stone came from the quarry, and two of the workmen, Michael Curiey and John O'Neill, stopped work and went to unload the truck. O'Neill carried a crowbar, and stood or one side of the truck, while Curley was on the other. After removing a few of the stones, Curley took out piece of chalk and started to mark a stone, when O'Neill claimed it as hic. The dispute became warm, when Curley, who was a man of slight frame, weighing about 130 pounds, stepped toward O'Neill, who raised the large iron crowbar menacingly and exciain "If you come over here I will drive this crowbar through your body!" But Curley rushed on, and the two mer and in their struggle drew gradually near the edge of the wall. When they reached edge, O'Neill, who was much the stouter man, lifted his frailer antagonist and east him over the wall, the crowbar falling into the woods on the other side with him. The distance was about thirty-five feet, and the ground where Curley struck the earth was jagged and rocky. The fall disloented his neck and broke his spine, causing instantane The spot where he lay was difficult

necess, and the greater part of the work-men went a long distance up the road in men went a long distance up the road in order to descend to the spot. During the confusion, O'Neill walked away nunoticed. One man who lind started for the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, overtook Policeman William Burke, of the Thirty-first Frectinet, at Tenth-ave, and One-hundred-and-lifth-st, and telling him the circumstances of the case, continued on his way to the hospital. As the scene of the tracedy was in another precinct, the policeman did not leave his beat. While walking leisurely along, he heard some one call him by name from behind, and turning, he saw O'Neill, who act, the property along, he heard some one can make the from behind, and turning, he saw O'Neil, wh from behind, and turning, he saw o'Neil, who have the from behindre at one-hundre at the hundre at

waiked up to him and said: "Mr. Burke, I am in trouble, I and another man were wrestling at One-hundred and-twelfth-st, and the Public Drive, and he tumbled over the side of the wall." He said he thought the man was killed, and he came to give himself up. The officer then took him to the Thirty-first Present station-house. On the way he gave an account of the affair, earing he had intended to give himself up sooner, but that he was excited and could not make up his mind what to do. Arriving at the station-house, he gave his name as Joint H, O'Neill, thirty-two years of age, a native of Ireiand, and unmarried. He was then locked up. Meanwhile the body of the murdered man had been had on a stretcher, which was placed on the atone truck and carried to the Taintieth Procinct Station-house. About 2 p. m. it was removed to the Ninety-until Street Hospital, where Coroner Elithyre held in examination. The coroner committed O'Neill to the Tombs and he was taken there handenfied by Policeman Burke. On the way he told the policeman that in the struggle Curley had wrested the crowbar from him and struck him upon the head, but the efficer, on removing his hat, could find no mark of violence. Just before reaching the Tombs, he said: "I suppose I will be in here long enough before I get out, but the thing is done now and it cash the belied." He is a man of medium height, thick-set, and of light complexion. The murdered man lived in One-hundredth-st., between Eighh and Ninta-aves. He was married and had two little children. He was of a quiet, peaceable disposition.

A CLEW TO THE PATERSON MURDER. QUARREL OF THE MURDERED MAN ON SUNDAY

NIGHT-JOHN BELL AND ROBERT INVING AR-

RESTED ON SUSPICION. The murder of Bartholomew McGrail, of Paterson, on Sunday night, proves to be a very mysterious affair. It seems to be impossible to trace the exements of the murdered man from 9 p. m. Sunday until the time his body was struck by the engine. About 9 p. m. on Sunday three men quarrelled and fought at the other, and then ran away. The man, the street. Mr. Oates, who keeps a candy store near by, says he heard the man mutter, "I will bet \$25 that I can waip the best man in that gang." He yesterday saw the body, but did not recognize it as that of the man engaged in the fight. McGrail was identified by several boys who work in the mill where he was employed as the man who was knocked down by the other two. It was rumored that McGrail had been seen Sunday night, before and after the fight occurred, in saloons near the spot. The proprietors denied that their places shad been opened

Chief Graull was told yesterday the following facts by members of Vicilant Steam Fire Engine Company, of which McGrail was a member; The employes of the silk mills of William Strange & Co. went to Occidental Grove on an excur sion Saturday. John Bell, one of the machinists. became disorderly on the passage home. McGrail, who was a member of the Committee of Arrangements, re astrated with him, and threatened to lock him up in the hold of the steamer, the J. B bim up in the bold of the steamer, the J. B. Schuyler, if he did not behave himself. Bell became greatly incensed at McGrail and demanded an apology. McGrail refused to retract his words and Bell is said to have threatened to get satisfaction. Sunday at 5 p. m. Bell, Robert Irving, his nephew, and an unknown man, passed the house of Vigitant Engine, where McGrail was seated in front of the door. In a few minutes the stranger returned and spoke to McGrail, who went up the street with him. This was the last seen of him alive by the fireman. Acting on this information Bell and Irving were taken into cushody hast evening. Chief Graull said he had not discovered either the name or the readence of the stranger seen with the two prisoners hast evening.

Br. Quinn, Alderman from the Seventh Ward, and Dr. Blundell made a post-mortem examination of the body of McGrail yesterday. The skuil was badly crushed at the base and other injuries were found; all could have been caused by the engine. Coroner Meyers empianelled a jury, which viewed the remains, and was discharged until further notice. The Coroner said yesterday that the left side of the throat looked as if it had been cut with a sharp knife. Sunday night a durnken man attempted to board a freight train at Paterson, but was put off by one of the brakemen. He wore a stiff Derby hat. It was at first supposed that from McGrail's functal will take place at 2 o'cleck this Schuyler, if he did not behave himself. Bell

han was according to the kind.

McGrail's funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 175 Lewis-st. The Vigilant Engine Company will attend in a body. The engine-house was draped with mourning yesterday.

THE KILLING OF POLICEMAN SMITH. Chief Nathan, of the Jersey City Police, said, last night, that there were no new development in the Smith murder case. There was a rumor current on the street at a late hour that Mrs. Smith had made a confession, giving full particulars of the crime. On in-quiring at the Police Headquarters the rumor was de-Mrs. Smith and Bennett continue in health, and were resting well at midgood health, and were resting well at midnight. Beunett's counsel are said to be making
preparations to secure his release on habeas
corpus, and it was reported last night that a motion for
a writ would be made to-day. Bennett's counsel are
anxious to force the police to produce the evidence on
which they make the charge implicating him. It is said
that no sworn complaint has yet been preferred against
Bennett, and that he is held only on the unsworn assertion of Captain McRorney that he is suspected of marder. The luquost in the case will be continued at the
Court House this afternoon at 2 p. m.

FATAL TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The tug-boat Alexander M. Cattell, when off the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western coal docks, adjoining the Jersey terminus of the Hoboken Ferry, about half-past 4 o'elock yesterday afternoon, burst a flue, kii ing Thomas McComb, a fireman. The engineer escaped by jumping into the river when he discovered that the water in the boiler, as indicated by the gauges, was dan-gerously low. McComb's remains were recovered, and taken to the Jursey City Morgue.

DEATH FROM MALARIAL FEVER. Sr. Louis, Aug. 13.-Captain Wm. S. Nelson. who arrived at his home here saturday from Port Eads, where he had charge of the dredge boat, died this morning of malarial fever. Two or three other persons are sick bere, but the doctors have not decided with what THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THURMAN ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS. IE DENIES HAVING SURRENDERED HIS CONVIC-TIONS-WHT HE PREFERS GREENBACKS TO NA-TIONAL BANK NOTES-DEMOCRATIC AND REPUB-LICAN EXPENDITURES.

In opening the Ohio Democratic campaign at Hamilton, Butler County, yesterday, Senator Allen G. Thurman said he stands squarely on the that State, platform of the party in repelled the charge that he has surrendered his convictions on financial questions. He urged the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, and objected to the latter currency on the following grounds: (1) "A National Bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the National debt"; ((2) "the National Bank system " " tends to combine, concentrate, and intensify the money power," and (3) is a special privilege that enriches the shareholders at the expense of the people. He also spoke of the Demoeratic and Republican expenditures in the admir istration of the Government.

POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

Hamm.ron, Ohio, August 3 .- Senator Thurman opened the Democratic campaign in Ohio here this evening with a long speech, the greater part of which was devoted to financial questions. He anad :

I have seen several statements in the public press to the effect that the object of my appointment to address you to-day was that I should "sound the key-note of the campaign." I wish, in the very outset of my remarks. to disclaim any such pretension. Under free institutions it is for the people to give the key-note; and, so far as the Democracy of Ohio are concerned, they have discharged that duty in the platform adopted by our late State Convention. I stand squarely on that platform. I have advocated its principles heretofore, and I shall continue to advocate them. Perhaps this is all I should ay about myself; but, inasmuch as in certain quarters I am denounced as a man who has surrendered his convictions to appease a popular clamor, it may be pardonable in me to occupy a few moments in repelling this charge. The accusation has reference to my support of the financial plank in the platform. Now, what is this financial plank! It condemns contraction of the currevey; demands the repeal of the Resumption Act; advocates "the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver, and the re-establishment of silver as a money metal, the same as gold—the same as it was before its frandulent demonstration: the gradual substitution of United States legal-tender paper for National bank notes, and its permanent establishment as the sole paper money of the country, made receivable for al! dues to the Government, and of equal tender with com-the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stastability of the value; no further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes; but the gradual extinction of the public debt, rigid economy, the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service, and a tariff for revenue only." These are the financial doctrines of the plaiform, and new I confi-I have given, during the nine years that I have sat in the enate, that was inconsistent with these principles. I have steadily opposed contraction ever since it was inaugurated. I spoke and voted against the Resumption Act when it passed, and at the last session of Congress voted for its repeal. I worked hard to restore silver to the place it held before its demonstization. Several years ago I drew a resolution for our State Convention. favoring the gradual substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, and that resolution, injudiciously smended, as I believe every one new admits, was passed by the convention. I was one of the first to propose in the Scuate that greenbacks should be receivable for custom-duties, and at tht last session I voted for the bill making them thus receivable. I have been the advocate of a stable currency, and your platform demands stability. I have contended that the precious metals ought not to be demonstized, and the platform asserts the same doctrine. I have spoken and voted against an increase of our bonded debt. I have advocated, to the best of my ability, strict economy, reduction of expenditures, and a revenue tariff. My course, therefore, has been perfeetly consistent with the platform of our convention, as the journals and debates of the Senate will show. And I beg leave to add that I have never given a vote, in the was taken by the Democracy of Ohio, so far as I know, or have ever heard.

GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES. When the currency part of the platform is carefully scrutinized, it will be found that its principal feature is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes. I taink that I do them no injustice when I say that the leaders of the Republican party are in favor of directly the opposite course—that is to say, they would retire all the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with National bank notes. Let either course be taken and the metallic money of the country remains the same. Use either kind of paper and the amount of coin in actual circulation, spart from the small coins used for change, will be comparatively small, so long as one and two and five dollar notes are freely issued, for such notes always drive coin out of circulation. And whenever conversed on into coin is practicable and desirable, it will be just as easy to convert greenbacks as to convert manignotes. The question then is narrowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money be Nahamarowed down to this. Shall our paper money is not such a comparation of the country is not the same that the comparison single year with a single year, because special circumstances much make such a comparison unitair; and that the only fair mode is to compare the particulation which the only fair mode is to compare the interpretation which the only fair mode is to compare the late period of sevent scale a comparison. Let us take a period of sevent with a single year, with a single year, with a single year with a single year with a single year, and that the only fair mode is to compare the unit the compared administration. And that the only fair mode is to compare the unit when the compared administration, and compared the this period of sevent scale of expension unital; and that the only fair mode is to compare the unit when the compared of sevent scale of say that the leaders of the Republican party are in favor backs as to convert bankgnotes. The question then is narrowed down to this, Shall our paper money be Na-tional bank notes or greeubacks! For several reasons that I will briefly state, I think that the latter are prefer-

ale.
1. In the first place, a National bank currency means
1. In the first place, a National bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the National debt. The National banks, so far as their circulation is concerned, are founded on that debt. It is the security for their notes; and whenever the debt be paid the banks must notes; and whenever the debt be paid the banks must retire their circulation and cease to Issue notes. In order, therefore, to perpetuate their privilege of issuing notes, they must strive to perpetuate the National debt. And you may rest assured that they will do so; and the influence of more than 2,000 such institutions, spread all over the country, will be very powerful, indeed. Now, I am not one of those who believe that a National debt is a National debtsing. I believe that the reverse of this is true, and that such a debt is a National curse. To say nothing of its corrupting influences, its drain of the resources of the people to pay interest is fearfully op-pressive, especially when a large portion of the debt is

2. A second objection to the National bank system that it tends to combine, concentrated 2. A second objection to the National bank system is that It tends to combine, concentrate and intensity the money power. I shall indulge in no declaration against the money power. I seek to excite no passion, no prejudice. I wish to reason fairly, and I wish you to judge fairly. And I do reason fairly when I say that, in view of the undoubted fact that during the whole period of the undoubted sway of the Republican pur'y the legislation of Congress steadily favored the moneyed interest, and thereby greatly added to the burthers of the people; that the purchasing power of money has finnessely increased, while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or his diminished; and in view of the further fact that the National bank system coniers special privileges upon the banks isned; and it view of the interfer need has the Nation bank system confers special privileges upon the bar that no other institutions and no individuals enjoy; it it combines more than 2,000 matituitets new, and perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a co

bank system coniers special privileges upon the banks that no other institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than 2,000 matituities now, and if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, is a common propose and with a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that these institutions are scattered all over the Republic, and, neting openly or in secret, are able to fufficence Legislatures, Congresses, and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but, on the contrary, it is the expression of a vise ananoty, to suggest that such a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their Government.

3. A third objection to the National bank circulation is that it is a special privilege that puts many millions of deliars annually into the pockets of suarcholders, and takes many millions abundly out of the pockets of the people. The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but, in the case of a bank note, this male ad of paying interest upon it, the bank is authorized to loan it as money, and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege that no one clase enjoys. It draws interest upon its own indebtedness, and this privilege of the National banks brines them an annual income of probably \$20,000,000. Their aggregate circulation is, in round numbers, \$322,000,000. It finish it may be reasonably assumed that \$300,000,000 of these notes are loaned at an at average rate of interest of at least 7 per cents. If so, the annual interest they receive from the loan, not of money, not of capital, but of their own indebtedness, is \$21,000,000. Their aggregate circulation is, in round numbers, \$322,000,000. Their payers to free house, not of money, but of a capital, but of their own indebtedness, is \$21,000,000. Their payers leave from the loan, not of money, but of a capital, but of their own indebtedness, is \$21,000,000. Their payers leave from the loan, not of money but to the country, before that product is givided b

ing to \$3,000,000 annually, and the net saving would be about \$25,750,000. Perhaps, in strictness, this deduction for taxes ought not to be made, for it is probable that the banks throw the burthen of the taxation upon their customers, who in turn shift it to the shoulders of these with whom they deal, until, like all other taxation, it flually rails upon the great body of consumers, the people.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

It is not uncommon to hear it asserted that there has been no contraction of the currency, and it is but a few nonths since the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate asserted that the charge of contraction was simply "a contraction of the truth." But what is the truth 7 I shall not go into the disputed question of what for practical purposes, constituted our currency at the end of the war and for several years afterward. I shall confine myself to the three years and a half that have elapsed since the passage of the Resumption Act, Jan namely, greenbacks and National bank notes. Now, on January 14, 1875, there were outstanding:

Of greenbacks, in round numbers \$382,000,000 On June 1, 1878. \$40,681,016 #35,928,980 On January 14, 1875, there were outstand\$351,861,459 Of National bank notes...... On June 1, 1878.....

\$29,305,485

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

I now turn to another topic, the expenditures of the Government, to which too little attention has been paid. I propose to compare Democratic expenditure with Resubhean expenditure, in order that you made judge for honest and economical government; or, to put it in another form, which party ought to be condemned for dishonest and wasteful extravagance.

that ending June 30, 1860. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year, exclusive of pensions and interest on public debt, was \$58,955,952. These expenses, stated in detail, were (omitting cents):

For the War Department \$16,472.202
For the Navy Department 11,514,643
For the Indian Department 2,991,121
For Miscellaneous, or Civil 27,977,978 2,991,121 27,977,978

For the Indian Department. 2,091,121
For Massellaneous, or Civil. 27,977,978
Now compare these expenditures with those of the last year in which the Republican party had unlimited control, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year (exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt) were \$142,073,082; being \$83,117,082 in excess of the last year of Democratic administration; or, in their words, the Republican expenditures were nearly two and a balf times as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be as great of Government. This explaination will not suffice. The population in 1850 was \$3,445,321, and the expenditures were at the rate of \$1,875 the copulation, as nearly as it can be estimated, was \$43,000,000, and the expenditures were at the rate of \$3.30 per capita. Again, it may be said that the increase of expenses grew out of the war. This explaination will not answer. In the figures I have given and those I shall hereafter give, I excende the expenditures occasioned by the war, namely, pensions, the public occasioned by the war, namely, pensions, the publi debt and the interest thereon; and confine my compari

DETAILS. | DEFAILS. | 1875 | Increase. | 1890 | 1875 | Increase. | 1890 | 1875 | Increase. | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | 18

....\$83,117,679

July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1860, seven years.

Piscal year ending June 30, 54 \$50,734,863
Piscal year ending June 30, 54 \$50,734,863
Piscal year ending June 30, 50 \$64,835,305
Piscal year ending June 30, 56 \$65,757,238
Piscal year ending June 30, 57 \$1,730,763
Piscal year ending June 30, 58 \$71,110,600
Piscal year ending June 31, 58 \$65,135,728
Piscal year ending June 31, 50 \$65,135,728
Piscal year ending June 31, 50 \$55,955,052

Total \$430,880,858 Average annual expenditure, \$41,554,409, Expenditure per capita, \$1 94.

July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1875, seven years. OPDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

E penditure per capita, \$3 45.

All these figures are derived from official sources, and it appears by them that the average annual ordinary expenses of Government in seven years of Democratic rule were \$61,554,409, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican rule were \$143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of \$81,001,710.

And this excess cannot be explained by the increase of and this excess cannot be expansed by the increase oppulation, for the expense per capita in the seven I oublican years was \$3.45, while in the seven Dem ratic years it was only \$1.94.

Mr. Thurman closed his speech with the stereotyped "fraud" cry, and a protest against the Re publican attempt to revive the sectional issue.

The Hon, Milton Sayler and Judge Follett, of Cincinnati, spoke after Senator Thurman had con-PLANS OF THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.

Boston, Aug. 13.-At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Belting Company this morning, the resignations of all the officers were tendered. They were laid on the table, pending the reor-ganization sof the company, it being the desire of the present stockholders that all should have a voice in the election of the new board. A committee, consisting of Henry F. Durant, E. S. Converse, and W. H. Purber, was appointed to amend the by-laws and report at an adurned meeting, to be held on Monday next. It was surrendered stock amounting to \$421,000. The treasurer was authorized to sel stock at not less than \$100 per shure. It was also voted that all stock must be paid or on or before October 1, 1878. If paid for previous o August 31, interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be illowed; if not paid for until October 1, interest will be harged at the same rate from August 31. voted to increase the capital \$200,000, and to accept

TWO MORE EMBEZZLEMENT CASES AT ROSTON Boston, Aug. 13 .- Willis S. Ward, of South Boston, agent of the Hampden Watch Company, of Springfield, Mass., was taken to Springfield to-day embezzing \$4,000 worth of watches and jewelry be-longing to the company. John D. Huestis, clork in the loston and Albany Elevator office, is alieged to have absconded with about \$1.500 of the company's funds.

ARREST OF A SAVINGS BANK DEFAULTER. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- W. R. Humphrey, the absconding eashier of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, was arrested at Platisburg, N. Y., at o'clock this afternoon, and taken south on the New-York express train this evening.

KANSAS CROP REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13 .- The crop proluct of Kansas is something almost unheard of. Wheat especially fine, and at present the Kansas Pacific Railroad is bringing to this city over one hundred car-loads daily, all of which has been raised adjacent to the railway. It grades above the average.

"You're drunk, sir !" said the captain to an intoxicated bine-jacket fresh from unlimited absence without leave. "I know I'm drunk," returned the tar; "but I shall get over that. As for you," he want on looking at his commanding officer pityingty, "you're a d-d fool, and you'll never get over that." THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGES.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. ROBERTS. SION OF THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMIT-TEE-MR. ROBERTS'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAYES-WHAT THE WITNESS UNDERSTOOD BY

PROMISES OF FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE. The Potter Investigating Committee, at its ses ion yesterday, took the testimony of Colonel William H. Roberts, Associate Editor of The New-Orleans Times. Colonel Roberts was sent from New-Orleans before the Returning Board had visit Governor announced its decision, to Hayes and ascertain what would be his attitude toward the several State Governments in case he were made President. The witness gave the committee the substance of his conversations with Governor Hayes and other leading Republicans. General Butler conducted the direct examination, and it was his apparent purpose to make the witness seem to say that Hayes, and his friends for him, had made pledges that Nicholls government should be sustained. Mr. Hiscock, in the cross-examination, separated conjecture from facts, and made it clear that no pledges had been made to the witness, except that Hayes would not with fairness and justice to all.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee assembled with unusual romptness. Colonel Blackburn was the first in his seat; General Butler came in soon after with a blush resebud in his button-hole and a cigar between his teeth; then came Messrs, Hiscock and Potter, and a half-hour later, when the examination was well under way, Mr. Stenger arrived. Mr. Hiscock looked as if thoroughly bored, spending most of the time in reading the morning newspapers; but when the cross-examination began, it became evident that he had not been inactentive to the testimony already given; a few simple questions reduced the superstructure which General Butler had laboriously reared, to very small dimensions, compelling him to exclaim to the witness: "Why, I thought you had taken everything back." The room was filled with spectators during the proceedings, one of the most interested of whom was James E. Anderson, who listened intentity to all that was said by the witness and members of the

William H. Roberts was the only witness examined, and his testimony was not completed at the close of the session. He said that he was a resident of New-Orleans, where he had spent all his life when not out of the country. He was Associate-Editor of The New-Orleans Times, the leading Democratic newspaper in the cotton States, during the Presidential campaign of 1876, and advocated the election of the Democratic candidates for both National and State offices. He was well acquainted with the condition and feeling of the Democratic party in Louisiana.

General Butler-I suppose, in common with other nembers of the Democratic party in Louisiana, you scheved that Mr. Tilden had carried the State. A .- Undoubtedly.

Q.-Had the politicians of Louisiana known anything personally of Mr. Playes before he was run for President! A .- Yes; in 1866 or 1868 Mr. Hayes was a member of a sub-committee that came down to investigate the riots. He was a good shot and went huuting, and in that way made a good many friends.

Q.-Friends of the Democracy ! A .- Yes, sir. I reunber that certain Republicans thought that General Hayes was leaning a little too far to the other side in his endeavors to be fair. Q.-Did you know anything personally of Charles

Foster, of Ohio! A .- I know Mr. Foster very well. He was a member of the sub-committee of, I believe, the XLIIId Congress, of which, I believe, the chairman of this committee was a member. Mr. Foster was the only man in his party who dared to tell the truth. He had his own opinion and dared to state it. Q.-Do you know whether, in making up his report, he

was in consultation with leading Democrats 1 A.—That I can't say; I know he saw Democratic friends, but as to his consulting with them, I can't say. Q.-Previous to making the report 1 A .- Yes, sir, he

saw a great many friends. Q.-Now, sir, were you there when the so-called visit-ing statesmen came ! A.-Yes, sir.

O .- Did you see them ! A .- Yes, sir. Q .- Before the committee left, did you take letters of

introduction from any of them to anybody in Ohio i Q .- From whom t A .- It was of great consequence that the friends of Governor Nicholls should know ex-

netly what Mr. Hayes would do in case he was made President. We could not stand the condition of things there any longer, and it was thought of great conse quence that somebody should find out what he would do. Q.-Do about what! A .- About the State Govern'

Q .- Did you go to Ohio under such dredentials 1 A .- those who proposed to stand by the electoral count, and

Q -Where did you go first ! A .- To Cincinnati.

Q .- Whom did you meet there! A .- I saw Mr. Hal-Q-Will you state the substance of your conversation

with Mr. Halstend ! OBJECTING TO ANY THROWING OF MUD.

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question and said that he supposed it would not be claimed that the Republican members of the Louisiana Returning Board were influenced in their action by any promises which Mr. Hayes might have made in favor of their bitter enemies. The line of examination was useless, unless it was the sole object of the committee to create a prejudice against-to throw mud upon the President, unless this committee was created for the purpose of giving an opportunity to men in the Republican party, or who were lately in the Republican party, to throw mud on the Republican Presi-

dent. General Butler said he was unable to see how any one could "throw mud on our high-toned President by cans ing to be made public conversations which he actually

Mr. Hiscock replied that they who committed the crime of forgery-if the crime were committed-for the sake of counting in Hayes, did not do so in the interest of the Democrats of Louislana, and on that he was willing to submit the issue to his Democratic colleagues on the committee. He would have no objection to the ques-tion if it were submitted under proper resolutions, with a view to the impeachment of the President. He had supposed the Democrats were united as to the wisdom of the President's Southern policy, while the Republicans were not united. He added: "I am not particular as to whether or not the evidence be received, so much as that the issue be distinctly understood upon which only it can be received—whether the original object of the committee, the impeachment of the President, a member of the Cabinet and the Minister to Francel has been

After a long statement by General Butler as to what he expected to show, the question was put in a different

form. General Butler-Did that conversation with Mr. Halstend result in your seeing Mr. Haves? A .- I saw Q.-I want that interview between you and Mr. Hal-

stead. A .- Welt, of course, we had a good deal of general talk. Heasked," What will the Returning Board do?"
I said that they would do what they had always done. He replied: "I see you are anxious to save the State Government." I said yes, and that if we had to throw any of the cargo overboard, we would let go that which was of the least value. He asked if I had talked with Judge Matthews. I said yes, and explained to him that we should get on very well with Matthews. He said he thought I was wrong about Mr. Hayes. I said (Mr. Halstend did not know I had any letter of introduction); "He is a good fellow, and means to do right with the South, but that is what I want to find out." He asked why. I said, " Because there are men in Louisiana who. if they knew that he would deal fairly with them, would not have such a strong personal feeling against him." He said, "Roberts, I think you had better go and see Haves." Then I told him I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Hayes, and had thought of going to him. He then said he would help me, and wrote a letter to Governor Hayes. I don't know what the letter was, but I fancy it was a letter of introduction. I arrived at Columbus on

Friday and saw Mr. Comiy. Q.-State what you said to Mr. Comly! A .- I said I wanted to know what Mr. Hayes would do in case he were elected President. He then asked me to go to his use. I asked if there would be anybody else present, and he said there would not. I went to his house, and about half-past 1, Mr. Hayes came in. I stayed there until about 7 in the evening.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAYES. Q.-Oive me a detailed account, as near as you can, be-ginning at the beginning, of what took piace between you and Mr. Hayes. A .- I was presented to him, and, after a little conversation, I gave him my letters to read.

stand the delicacy of the question I am about to ask yea, but in ease you become President of the United States, what do you propose to do with the respective State Governments of Louisiana!" He said he did not understand what I meant. I said that there would be a row over the National question, but that if we were surthat he was friendly to us, the opposition to him would be less virulent. He asked how our people were feeling on the subject, and I said that they thought if they had

to throw overboard anything, they would throw over what they considered to be of the least value. Q.-Did you indicate what the thing of the least value

wast A .- I did. Q.-Indicate it here, please. A.-I said we must save the State at all hazards. He asked me to explain the sigpation. I said that we find carried the State by 13,000 majority, but the indications were that we would be counted out. He said that he did not want the Presidency unless he got it fairly. He then said : " Why is it that Southern men-I don't suppose there is a great deal of difference between you and me on abstract questions -why is it you have never gone into the Republic party and endeavored to purify it ?" I told him it would be impossible. General Butler-Go on. A .- Ho had some polite things

to say about Southern people, but I have given you th bulk of the conversation. Q.-Did he say anything to you about any act of his

which indicated that he was not for the white people at the South ! A .- Yes, sir, Q.-Did he refer to this? (Handing witness an ex-

tract from The New-York Herald.) A .- Yes, sir. | Witness here read part of an article, in which Mr. Hayes's sympathics are stated as being with colored people at the South. | I said, " Well Mr. Hayes, what about that ?" He said there was not the slightest shadow of truth in it, and that he never said any such thing as was th Q .- Did he say he had ever contradicted it before!

A .- He said he had been spoken to about the article and had always said it was not correct. A SATISFACTORY IMPRESSION GIVEN,

The witness continued: The interview with Mr Hayes was every way satisfactory to me. I immediately communicated to friends in New-Orleans my im pression that Governor Hayes was very friendly to the

pression that Governor Hayes was very friendly to the South. Arriving in Washington, I spoke of my interview to Senators Lamar and Gordon, to a newspaper friend and others. I had known Senator Lamar, who had travelled with me as far as Ginemant, and had encourased him to call on Hayes.

General Butler—You had assurances; you acted on these assurances, and they were afterwards carried out. Isn't that your idea of a fuifilled barrain the A-Yas, Thirty-cight anti-filibusters organized themselves with an opposition to the restof the Democracy. Most of them were Southern men and noted on the assurances they had received from Governor Hayes and his friends in various forms. Nothing clies under Heaven would have induced them to take the course they did; nothing clies would have made the House submit to the electeral count. As a friend of Louisiana, I urged all whom I could influence to stand by the count; and as a result Hayes went in and Packard went out.

The witness said that he talked about the matter with Senator Conkling, who said: "It is a bad business. If he was clocted he ought to get in without any statement, and if he was not elected, ac ought not oget in a hi." He was opposed to any compromises. Representative Hale believed that Mr. Hayes had been elected, but was in navor of making some concessions.

Mr. Roberts said that he talter the innaguration he had.

Hale believed that Mr. Hayes had been elected, but was in layor of making some concessions.

Mr. Roberts said that after the inauguration he had been offered the Navai Office at New-Orleans, but had resizued it, recommending a colored man, who was appointed. He knew that he could be randwiched in between Weils and Anderson, and would have to take care of Kenner, and he could not stand that. He had an interview with President Grant is short time before the expiration of his term. Grant had said that he had known Nicholis in the old array; that he was a goof felow, and he believed more people voted for him han for Packard. He told the witness that an order had been issued to General Sherman to withdraw the troops from New-Oricans.

New-Oricans.

With regard to other prominent persons with whom he had talked, the winess stated that on the afternoon of the day when the Florida case was closed, he met Mr. Matthews, who introduced him to Mr. Evarts. He also met Mr. Penn, and they conversed on the affairs of Louislana and subjects of common interest. Mr. Evarts said that we were making a mistake in opposing Mr. Hayes, as he was a man who would do the fur and just thing toward the South. The witness replied and he had been very favorably impressed with Mr. Hayes, and thought that he would deal tarly.

WHAT MR. HAYES INTENDED.

WHAT MR. HAYES INTENDED. Mr. Hiscock took the witness in hand for cross-ex amination, and by a few questions drew forth the following: "When I left New-Orleans, I believed the Returning Board would return Packard and the Hayes electors; this was generally believed in Democratic electors; this was generally believed in Democratic circles. In my interview with Hayes I was impressed with the conviction that he was telling me the truth, when he said that he did not want the Presidency make no the got it lairly and honestly. If was not a private conversation; it was understood that the results were to be told to a few political friends. He impressed upon me in the broadest way that he intended to live up to his letter of acceptance; that he intended to treat the people of the South—without reference to class—with fairness and justice. I cannot remember that he said anything else with reference to his treatment of the South, or to the State Governments of Louishus. Whatever conclusions I drew were from his general declarations; what was meant by fairness and justice was left for me to infer; I thought it meant that the people for whom the greatest Q.—Do about what? A.—About the State Government of Louisiana.

Q.—When did they conclude to send? A.—It was suggested that as I was a newspaper man and knew Mr. Halstead, that I should go.

Q.—In consequence of that arrangement, did you get the letters? A.—I had some letters to Mr. Hayes.

Q.—From whom? A.—I had a letter from Mr. Stevenson. I had a letter from Mr. Halstead. I famey that before I went, Mr. Hayes was informed that the Louisiana people would like to know something of his intended policy in case he should become President.

Q.—Did you go to Ohio under such dredentials? A.—I how was a formed to the electeral count was contemplated by the South, except by fill-successing. The Democratic party was seriously divided on the question of illustering. The Democratic party was seriously divided on the question of illustering. The interview is the factor of the content was contemplated by the South, except by fill-success.

sought to impress upon all that Mr. Hayes was honest and fair, and would be the President of the whole United States, treating air classes alike."

Q.—Do you know of any motive which influenced the anti-fillumsters except that they believed that Hayes was an honest man and would live up to his letter of acceptance I A.—I know of none other.

NOTHING IN THE NATURE OF A BARGAIN. Q .- Then, so far as you communicated anything to your friends, there was nothing in the nature of a bargain, or of an agreement, or of an understanding ! A .-

To General Butler-I had no other object to the inter view than to find out what Mr. Hayes's course would be in reference to Louisiana, and I came away satisfied that I had found out. found out.

back?
Mr. Hiscock—Not at all. The witness has stated the same things in his direct and in his cross-examination; the only difference is that, all through the direct examination is interwoven the inferences which the wimess drew from his verticus interviews.
General Butler—I'm trying to get at the truth; that is

Mr. Hiscock-Oh! I've no doubt of it; we are all actuated by the highest motives.

General Butler—(to the witness)—When you stated the words of the interviews with those opposed to fillbustering, did you not always necompany them with your understanding of them? A.—Sometimes I did, and sometimes I did not. I certainly understood that Louisians would be saved.

id be saved.

meral Butler—And by a very remarkable coincimeral saved. General Butler—And by a very remarkable coincidence it was saved.

The witness was asked in regard to an article published in The Ohio State Journal about February 22, 1877, to the effect that the Republican poiley is tae South, under Grant, would be continued under Hayes. He answered that the article had been read by Southern members of Congress, and had occasioned great constenation; that Senator Alcorn, who, though a Republican, was opposed to carpet-bag rule, together with the winces, had visited Senator Matthews, in whose pariothey found Mr. Dennison. They said that there was not a word of truth in it, and the witness so informed his friends.

General Butler—If you had not so stated to your friends, the whole thing would have "bust"up. A in this it would.

friends, the whole thing would have "bust" up. a.—
friends, the whole thing would have any doubt thee, have
you any doubt now, that Hayes understood that he was
pleaging himself that your State should be pinced in the
hands of the Domocracy if he became President The
question was objected to, and after debaie was changed
to read: "Was it not understood that the Nisholis goerament should have an opportunity to construct
said it cannot conceive of any other which General Haye
could have put upon it. The expression: "The hisligence of any country ought to rule" seemed to me to
admit of only one construction.

The Committee here adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. isday in Room No. 1, on the fourth floor of the Post Office
building. Mr. Roberts will continue his testimony.

FIVE WOMEN RABILY ESCAPE FROM PRISON. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13 .- Five women, two white and three colored, escaped from the Penitentiaty ast night. The prison houses for women are only or dinary wooden buildings, separated from the mail

building, and the escape was easily effected the main thing to be done, after breaking through the lathing and pluster of the partition, being to clude the one guard stationed in the yard. The three negroes were recapsured to-day, but the white women are still at large. One of the latter, named Amelia Roussell, a native of France, was sent to the Penitoniary from Norfoix about eighteen months ago, for steading \$7,000 worth of jewelry from a Mr. Gonlard, of Brooklyn, while he and his wife were at her house on their bridal tour.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Aug. 13,-Yesterdap Judge Farwell dissolved the injunction recently assued by Judge McAllister, restraining the Board of Trade from refusing admittance to "Jack" Starges. His reason for the dissolution was that the lujunction was in the no ture of a mandamus, which cannot be issued by a court of equity. Judge McAlister reversed the decision of a police court, which fined Pottquiser, a saloon-keeper, who had furnished his customers with free music, in controvention to the city ordinance prohibiting saloon concerts. The ordinance, he said, was unconstitutional, in that it abridged the freedom and rights of efficient

PLEASANTLY SUGGESTIVE.—Customer: "What do I want I want a revolver? Shopman: "How many barrens?" Customer: "For six persons!" [Pump Folks. After be had read them, he saked: " What do you want